

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$),

wherein when a pixel electrode having a potential of a first to n-th signal voltage voltages are to be applied to first to n-th pixel electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a first sub-frame period has ,

wherein a potential of a second (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltage voltages are to be applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period,

wherein [a] response time periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from when a voltage value is changed from the first to n-th signal voltage voltages are applied to when the second (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltage voltages [is] are applied respectively are calculated, and

wherein in an order of the calculated response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from a pixel in which the calculated response time of liquid crystal is long longest to shortest, the potential of the second (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltage voltages is are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrode electrodes of the pixel in the second sub-frame period.

2. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a step of [:] simultaneously applying a ~~potential of~~ common signal voltage to a plurality of pixel electrodes of a plurality of pixels connected to a signal line, and thereby displaying a same grey-scale common gray-scale among the plurality of pixels connected to the signal line.

3. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,
wherein having the liquid crystal display device comprises:

a signal line;

a first scanning line;

a second scanning line;

a first thin film transistor connected to [a] the signal line and [a] the first scanning line

[:];

a first pixel electrode connected to the first thin film transistor [,:];

a second thin film transistor connected to the signal line and [a] the second scanning line
; and

a second pixel electrode connected to the second thin film transistor,
wherein the method ~~comprising~~ comprises the steps of:
applying ~~a potential~~ of a first signal voltage to the first and second pixel ~~electrode~~
electrodes; and
applying ~~a potential~~ of a second signal voltage to the second pixel electrode,
wherein a difference between an absolute value of the first signal voltage and the second
signal voltage is larger than 0 volt and smaller than 0.5 volt.

4. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1,
wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission
color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

5. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 2,
wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission
color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

6. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3,
wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission
color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

7. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
a first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$);
a means for storing ~~a potential~~ of a first to n-th signal ~~voltage~~ voltages to be applied to
[a] first to n-th pixel electrode electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a first sub-
frame period;
a means for storing ~~a potential~~ of a second (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal ~~voltage~~ voltages to
be applied to the first to n-th pixel electrode electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a
second sub-frame period;
a means for calculating [a] response time periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th
pixels from when a voltage value is changed from the first to n-th signal voltage voltages are
applied to when the second (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltage voltages are applied respectively; and
a means for applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel
electrodes respectively [,] in an order of the calculated response periods of liquid crystal of the
first to n-th pixels from a pixel in which the calculated response time of liquid crystal is long, the
second signal voltage to the pixel electrode of the pixel longest to shortest.

8. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, ~~wherein the fourth~~ further comprising: means includes

a means for selecting a signal line connected to one of [a] first to n-th pixel TFT TFTs (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$) of the pixel in the first to n-th pixels; and

a means for selecting a scanning line connected to the one of the first to n-th pixel TFT TFTs of the pixel in the first to n-th pixels.

9. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

10. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device according to claim [9] 8, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

11. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a plurality of pixels;

a plurality of pixel electrodes included in the pixels respectively;

a first means for detecting pixels which are connected to the same signal line and which are displaying to be applied with a common signal voltage for displaying the same a common gray-scale among the pixels, from all of the pixels; and

a second means for simultaneously applying a potential of a the common signal voltage to pixel electrodes of the detected pixels.

12. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 11, wherein the second means includes a means for selecting a signal line connected to the detected pixel TFT of the pixel pixels, and a means for selecting a scanning line connected to the pixel TFT of the pixel one of the detected pixels.

13. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 12, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

14. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device according to claim [13] 12, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

15. (Canceled).

16. (Original) A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 7 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

17. (Original) A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 11 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

18. (Canceled).

19. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprising comprises:
first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$);
first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels respectively,
wherein the method comprises:
applying first to n-th signal voltages to a ~~plurality of~~ the first to n-th pixel electrodes
respectively in a first sub-frame period;
applying ~~second~~ (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the ~~plurality of~~ first to n-th pixel
electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period [;]
deciding an order of applying the ~~second~~ (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the
~~plurality of~~ first to n-th pixel electrodes in accordance with [a] voltage ~~difference~~ differences
between the first ~~and second~~ to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages
respectively of the corresponding pixel electrodes.

20. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprising comprises:
first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$);
first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels respectively,
wherein the method comprises:
applying first to n-th signal voltages to a ~~plurality of~~ the first to n-th pixel electrodes
respectively in a first sub-frame period;
applying ~~second~~ (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the ~~plurality of~~ first to n-th pixel
electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period [;]
deciding an order of applying the ~~second~~ (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the
~~plurality of~~ first to n-th pixel electrodes in accordance with [a] voltage ~~difference~~ differences
between the first ~~and second~~ to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages

~~respectively of the corresponding pixel electrodes, so that second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltage voltages are applied to the plurality of first to n-th pixel electrodes in an order from a pixel in which the voltage difference between the first and second signal voltage is long of the voltage differences from longest to shortest.~~

21. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:
first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$);
first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels,
a first storage means; and
a second storage means,
wherein the method comprising comprises:
applying first to n-th signal voltages to ~~a plurality of the first to n-th~~ pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;
storing the first to n-th signal voltages in the first storage means;
storing ~~second (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages in the second storage means;
comparing the first to n-th signal voltages and ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages ~~respectively of the corresponding pixel electrodes [;]~~, thereby obtaining [the] voltage difference differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages ~~of the corresponding pixel electrodes respectively~~;
applying ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages to the ~~plurality of first to n-th~~ pixel electrodes ~~respectively~~ in a second sub-frame period;
deciding an order of applying the ~~second (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages to the ~~plurality of first to n-th~~ pixel electrodes ~~respectively~~ in accordance with [a] ~~the voltage difference differences between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes.~~

22. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:
first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$);
first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels,
a first storage means; and
a second storage means,
wherein the method comprising comprises:
applying first to n-th signal voltages to ~~a plurality of the first to n-th~~ pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;
storing the first to n-th signal voltages in the first storage means;
storing ~~second (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first to n-th signal voltages and ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages respectively of the corresponding pixel electrodes [;] , thereby obtaining [the] voltage difference differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes respectively;

applying ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages to the plurality of first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the ~~second (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltages to the plurality of first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in accordance with [a] the voltage difference differences between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes, so that ~~second the (n+1)-th to 2n-th~~ signal voltage voltages are applied to the plurality of first to n-th pixel electrodes in an order from a pixel in which the voltage difference between the first and second signal voltage is long of the voltage differences from longest to shortest.

23. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

24. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

25. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

26. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim [15] 19, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

27. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim [16] 20, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

28. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim [17] 21, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

29. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim [18] 22, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.